BIOGRAPHY OF THE PROPHET

السيرة النبويه للأطفال

The Prophet

عليه الصلاة و السلام

حسن الختام

The Good End (PBUH)


حُسْنُ الْخِتَامِ (ﷺ)

رَأَى النَّبِيُّ (ﷺ) فِيْ مَنَامِهِ دُخُولَهُ هُوَ وَأَصْحَابُهُ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، وَأَنَّهُمْ يَطُوفُونَ بِالْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيْقِ، وَبَعْدَ ذَلِكَ أَخْبَرَ رَسُولُنَا الْكَرِيْمُ صَحَابَتَهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَفَرِحُوا أَشَدَّ الْفَرَحِ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ الشَّوْقُ وَالْحَنِيْنُ يَزْدَادُ شَيْئًا فَشَيْئًا مِنْ أَجْلِ تَأْدِيَةِ النُّسُكِ، وَالطَّوَافِ بِالْكَعْبَةِ الْمُشَرَّفَةِ، وَكَذَلِكَ ازْدَادَ شَوْقُهُمْ لِرُؤْيَةِ مَوْطِنِهِمْ وَمَسْقَطِ رَأْسِهِمْ الْأَوَّلِ.

The Good End (PBUH)

The Prophet (PBUH) dreamt that he along with his companions entered Al Masjid Al Haram and they were performing Tawaf (circumambulation of the Kaaba). Afterwards, our noble Prophet (PBUH) reported that to his companions. So, they widely rejoiced. Then, they aspired to offer sacrifice and perform Tawaf. Also, they longed for their homeland.



The Messenger (PBUH) learnt the news that the tribe of Quraysh was preparing for forbidding the Muslims to enter into Mecca. Hence, the Messenger (PBUH) sought the opinion of his companions in that regard. Accordingly, Abu Bakr Al Siddiq suggested to go to Mecca and perform pilgrimage (Umrah). So, the Messenger (PBUH) took the advice of Abu Bakr and they went forth.



وَأَتَتْ الْأَخْبَارُ إِلَى الرَّسُولِ(ﷺ) بِأَنَّ قُرَيْشًا تَسْتَعِدُّ لِرَدْعِ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَمَنْعِهِمْ مِنْ دُخُولِ مَكَّةَ الْمُكَرَّمَةَ، وَاسْتَشَارَ الرَّسُولُ(ﷺ) صَحَابَتَهُ فِيْ الْأَمْرِ، فَأَشَارَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيْقُ بِالتَّوَجُّهِ إِلَى مَكَّةَ وَأَدَاءِ الْعُمْرَةِ، فَأَخَذَ الرَّسُولُ(ﷺ) بِمَشُورَتِهِ وَانْطَلَقُوا.



When the Messenger (PBUH) and his companions dwelled in Al Hudaibiya, Quraysh sent Suhail ibn Amr to hold a treaty with the Prophet (PBUH). Suhail agreed with the Prophet (PBUH) on the terms of the treaty which was called "the Treaty of Al Hudaibiya".There were hostilities and wars launched between the tribe of Khuzaa that allied with the Messenger (PBUH) .



وَعِنْدَمَا نَزَلَ الرَّسُولُ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَةِ أَرْسَلَتْ قُرَيْشٌ سُهَيلَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو لِكَيْ يَعْقِدَ صُلْحًا مَعَ النَّبِيّ، وَاتَّفَقَ هُوَ وَالرَّسُولُ عَلَى شُرُوطِ الصُّلْحِ الَّذِي سُمِّيَ بِصُلْحِ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ. وَقَدْ كَانَتْ هُنَاكَ حُرُوبٌ وَعَدَاوَاتٌ بَيْنَ قَبِيلَةِ خُزَاعَةَ الَّتِي دَخَلَتْ فِي عَهْدِ (ﷺ)،



وَقَبِيلَةِ بَنِيْ بَكْرٍ الَّتِيْ دَخَلَتْ فِيْ عَهْدِ قُرَيْشٍ، فَحَدَثَ غَدْرٌ مِنْ بَنِيْ بَكْرٍ، فَخَرَجَ نَوْفَلُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ فِيْ جَمَاعَةٍ مَعَهُ فِيْ شَهْرِ شَعْبَانَ لِلسَّنَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ مِنْ الْهِجْرَةِ فَأَغَارُوا عَلَى خُزَاعَةَ لَيْلًا، فَأَصَابُوا مِنْهُمْ رِجَالًا، وَأَعَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ بَنِيْ بَكْرٍ بِالسِّلَاحِ وَقَاتَلَ رِجَالٌ مِنْهُمْ مَعَ بَنِيْ بَكْرٍ. جَهَّزَ الرَّسُولُ جَيْشًا مِنْ آلَافِ الصَّحَابَةِ، وَدَخَلَ هُوَ وَأَصْحَابُهُ مَكَّةَ مِنْ جِهَاتِهَا الْأَرْبَعِ،

and the tribe of Bakr that allied with the tribe of Quraysh. The tribe of Bakr acted treacherously; Nawfal ibn Muaawiya went at the head of some troops in Shaaban in the eighth year AH (After Hijrah: Migration) to raid the tribe of Khuzaa at night. So, they afflicted some men of Khuzaa. Then, the tribe of Quraysh supported that of Bakr with weapons and warriors.The Messenger (PBUH) mobilized an army composed of thousand men of his companions. Then, he along with his companions entered Mecca from its four directions.

That served as a knockout to the people of Quraysh. The latter were not capable of resisting the Muslims. Thereupon, the Muslims conquered Mecca, pronouncing the Greatness of Allah (performing Takbir; uttering Allahu Akbar).The Messenger (PBUH) entered Mecca keeping his head down out of humbleness to Allah, reciting the Surah of Al Fath (The Conquest), and praising Allah for this favor that He allocated only for the Muslims.

وَكَانَتْ هَذِهِ بِمَثَابَةِ الضَّرْبَةِ الْقَاسِيَةِ لِأَهْلِ قُرَيْشٍ، حَيْثُ إِنَّهُمْ لَمْ يَتَمَكَّنُوا مِنْ مُقَاوَمَةِ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ، وَهُنَا دَخَلَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مَكَّةَ مُكَبِّرِيْنَ، وَدَخَلَ الرَّسُولُ(ﷺ) خَافِضًا رَأْسَهُ وَمُرَدِّدًا سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ، وَحَامِدًا اللهَ عَلَى هَذَا الْكَرَمِ الَّذِيْ خَصَّ بِهِ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ.



وَكَانَ الرَّسُولُ (ﷺ) يَطُوفُ حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ وَيَهْدِمُ جَمِيعَ الأَصْنَامِ
الَّتِي تُقَابِلُهُ، وَدَخَلَ إِلَى دَاخِلِ الْكَعْبَةِ وَقَامَ بِهَدْمِ جَمِيعِ الأَصْنَامِ
الْمَوْجُودَةِ فِيهَا، وَأَمَرَ بِلَالَ بْنَ رَبَاحٍ أَنْ يَصْعَدَ إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ
وَيَرْفَعَ الْأَذَانَ مِنْهَا، وَكَانَ يُرَدِّدُ قَائِلًا: «جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ
إِنَّ الْبَاطِلَ كَانَ زَهُوقًا».

The Messenger (PBUH) performed Tawaf around Kaaba and destroyed all the idols he found there. Then, he entered Kaaba and destroyed all the idols there as well. Moreover, he ordered Bilal ibn Rabbah to mount up to Kaaba and pronounce the Adhan (call to prayer) over there. At that time, the Prophet (PBUH) was repeating this verse of the Holy Quran: "Truth has come, and falsehood has departed. Indeed is falsehood, [by nature], ever bound to depart"(17:81).



وَبِعَوْدَةِ النَّبِيِّ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَى أَرْضِ مَكَّةَ تَوَافَدَتْ الْخَلَائِقُ لِلدُّخُولِ فِيْ دِيْنِ اللهِ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى، وَعَظُمَ أَمْرُ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَانْتَشَرَ الْإِسْلَامُ فِيْ رُبُوعِ الْجَزِيْرَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ؛ فَكَانَ ذَلِكَ حُسْنَ الْخِتَامِ لِمَسِيْرَةِ النَّبِيِّ الْمُصْطَفَى (ﷺ)؛

Upon the return of the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions to Mecca, the people came successively in great numbers to embrace Islam, the religion of Allah, Glorified and Exalted is He. Further, the Muslims became of high esteem. Islam spread all over the Arabian island. Thus, that was the good end of the Prophet's journey,



فَاللَّهُمَّ اجْزِهِ عَنَّا وَعَنْ أُمَّةِ الإِسْلَامِ خَيرَ الجَزَاءِ.

May Allah reward him with the best reward on our behalf and the Islamic nation's behalf.

